AN APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Van Wyck, presented the following memorial to Congress on Thursday last, to which there will be a general and hearty response from the people. Let us "equalize" payment for services in the war for the Union by forcessing the pittance hitherto allowed to the permanently disabled and to the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives for the country. In allowance to soldiers and officers .-There is no good reason why an officer who has been wounded in the service should receive from \$15 to \$32 per month and a private soldier only 88, or the widow of an officer who died in the s ervice should receive from \$15 to 832, while the widow of a private soldier should-receive but \$8. We hope in the "egalization" this distinction will be obviated and a fair support given to each.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States of America: Your memorialist humbly represents that,

in common with the loyal people of the Republic, he has been enziously waiting for justice to be done the soldiers of the Union Army, particularly those who have been dis-

phans of those who have been lost.

Resolutions of thanks and proclamations of recognition may be sufficient for those whose garners are well filled; but it is a notorious fact that the great mass of the ranks of the army were not from the high in civil life or those rejoicing in wealth and luxury, and the Nation was saved by the agony, the privations, the tears and the blood of those who apparently had the least

interest in its preservation.

Declarations "that the debt we owe the soldier is one the Nation can never pay, seems so to paralyze the Gavernment that no successful attempts have yet been made to pay it, and the obligation is looked upon as of such magnitude that it is partially

ignored. It is a matter of regret that the Depart ments of the Government are almost scaled sgainst the applications of the living herees of this age, and too often whon the limping eripple and the empty sleeve ask the privilege of an honest livelihood, they are turned away as the wandering mendicant or the

insolent beguar. On the highways and street corners those whom the nation should delight to honor are compelled to beg for their daily bread. Shell we do less for our soldiers than Rebel communities who periled everything and failed in the struggle? The people of Plorids, in their Legislature, a few-months ago, made a liberal appropriation for the support of disabled soldiers, widows and orphans, graduating the amounts only by the wants of the needy. Shall we fail to

The mere pittance of \$8 per month was fixed when the Nation was poor and that sum would parchase more than double the necessaries of life than now.

The faith of the Rapublic was pledged in advance to the wounded soldier and sailor. the widow and the orphan. Let it be redeemed, so that gratitude may be shown in deeds and not in empty words only.

It it asking too much, that while \$8 was formerly paid, \$20 should be given now, end that the pension laws may be so modi fied that the pensioner can obtain his bounty with less of annoyance and perplexity than is new the case?

Four years of war clearly show that the Almighty will be avenged on nations for great offenses. May we not provoke His indignation by committing the basest of crimes-ingratitude to those who saved the

The Acarchy and Political

Strategy Party. (From the Cincianut V skatsian, April 19)
The tender and onthusiastic friendship of

the Copperhead sheets for the President has within the last few days begun to cool down. Vallandigham has declared in Washington that the Democracy, in the future must be a little more circumspect in its in dorsement of the President. Alse, the Enquirer of this city, which only a short time since was overflowing with love and tender-uess, already begins to find fault and to eriticise. In yesterday's number, for inweakening his administration by delaying to come out with an amnesty proclamation Tae Enquirer maintained that the time had come to set at liberty the last political pris-eacr. Jefferson Davis, said the aforenamed Copperhead sheet, is the representative of ten million mea, and to hold him longer in duress, would be an outrage and a crime. s strong tobacco; and because President Johnson does not choose to snuff it with perfect composure, the Copperhead

sheets are dissatisfied with him.

The fact that the Enquirer denominates the archtraiter, Jeff. Davis, the representative of ten million men, and omits no opportunity to express its sympathy with hi is a further demonstration of the highly treasonable tendencies of the Democratic leaders. They would like, if they only could, to again organize an anarchy and revolution party, disperse Congress by force of arms, and plunge the country anew into the abyes of civil war. No means too base for them, if they may thereby accomplish their purpose, the monopoly of political power. The lawful Congress they nickname a "Rump Parliament," and aim to stir up unwarranted assumption of power. for its overthrow. They would disperse with bayonets the representatives of the people. What would became of the country if the President or the people should countenance the revolutionary spirit of the Democratic smarchists? What would be the consequence if this party, which scorns law and order, should possess itself again of the reins of

government? The rast and roar of the Copperhead press, and the demeanor of Copperhaed ns of the necessity of maintaining harmony in the Union camp, so as not to work to the a lyantage of the enemies of the country by

Tue Copporteads will make desperate

offorts next summer to gain the Congression of strations and it is necessary that the finion party march against them with an unbroken front.

A navy playfully condemning the wear-life of whiskers and moustaches, declared:

"It is one of the fashions I invariably set my death by a cow in her barnyard a few days age."

The Copperheads will make desperate the first conditions, through its representatives.—

If the elective agent of that power willfully opposes Congress he opposes the majority of the people whose will, lawfully expressed, is the rightful government of the country. The behated devotees of slavery, who call the fashions I invariably set my death by a cow in her barnyard a few days age.

In the Wilderness.

[From the Cincinnan Volksblatt, April 18.] Although it is not to be denied that President Johnson pursues a reconstruction policy differing in few though not in all points from that of Congress, nevertheless it bor-ders on the ridiculous to imagine, on this ground, that Johnson, with his Cabinet— not one of whom he has yet removed—is about to go over to the Copperheads, i. e., the Democracy of the Vallandigham and Voorhees school. The breach of the Presi-

dent with the treasonable so called Demo-cratic party dates back, as is well known, to cratic party dates eack, as is well known, to the year 1861, when he proposed, in the open Senate, to hang the leader of that party.— This breach, while he exercised the office of Military Governor of Tennessee, was widend, and it has not been salved over in the least by his elevation to the Presidency of the United States. The Democratic leaders always maintained that Congress, had no right to propose such an amendment to the Constitution as would abolish slavery, or to prescribe a test oath which could be taken a rebel in safety; they also dispute the President's right to appoint Provisional Governors, because through such a power the State rights of the Southern brotherdoing this, we hope Congress will do President act in the face of these Demoaway with the present distinction in the cratic opinions? He wrote and telegraphed to the Southern Governors and Legislatures that their States had no hope of return into the Union without a previous ratification of the constutional amendment; that only loyal men who could keep the oath should be elected to office, even if there was but a single thousand of such in each State. He appointed Provisional Governors for the Southern States without the least respect to Democratic protests. Does it not appear from this that the existing points of difference between Clement L Vallandigham and Andrew Johnson are infinitely greater than those between Senator Summer, and the President? and is it not the position of both Democrats and Radicals ridiculous, the one in lorsing him, and the other denouncing

him as a traitor? The President has met those who would warn him against the Copperheads with the homely remark that he as an old politician knew this clan too well to be deceived by their fittery, their indorsements and asseverations. But if he did not know them, and if he were indeed a greenhorn in polities, the Copperhead press, such as the Daily News, World, and Chicago Times. must long since have opened his eyes. The last journal in last Monday's number, just odly to make a coup d'etat, and asks him to resort to the bayonet to quell the rebellion in Washington. By the rebels at Washing ton the Times understands as it are solded to reorganize; but stated as it are solded to reorganize i

the majority in Congress.
It reminds the President that he has him self denounced Stovens and Summer as trai-tors, and that it therefore becomes his duty and directed by him, did their part as they to have them removed from the post of saw fit. Congress is now cautiously considhonor which they disgrace, and transferred to the bastile on Capitol Hill, or the casemates of Fortress Monroe.

"Wherefore," so asks the Times of the President, "wherefore does the President permit traitors to sit in the conneils of the nation, whilst the situation, patriotism, country and the future all demand their re moval?

In this tone howls the Times, and closes with the call upon the President to bounti fully and unsparingly turn beyonet and hal-ter against these men, and adds that he cannot begin the work too soon. If the Times expects, through such trea-

sonable instigations, to make headway for the Demogratic candidates, it is in the wilof certain Radical journals of that city upon the President-were again emphatically knocked in the head by vesterday's vote.

Death of a Desperado.

ount of the tragic death of a notorious character named Fiynn, who had threatened to

and there tried to provoke a quarrel with Stephen Emery, who was one of the intended victims. In the course of the alterestion Emery told Flynn that he was a robber,

Sounterfeiter, &c.
Flynn told Emery that he would kill him before night. Flynn then went the store of Mr. Holmes with the evident intention of murdering Mr. Holmes and his son; but before he carried out his plan Stephen Emery came in and found Flynn sitting on a chair, and said to him: "I am told that you intend to kill me, and you said so your-self, now do it." Flynn turned slightly, as if to draw a weapon, and just at that instant

Emery fired.

The pistel balt took effect in the side of the neck, just behind the left ear, and passing obliquely cut the carotid artery. As soon as the first shot was fired Flynn started up, when he received a shot in the left evebrow. and then one in the forehead directly above the nose. Flynn then fell against the counter, when Emery shot again, the ball taking effect about an inch above the right simple. At last Flynn fell on his face on the floor, and Emery closed the scene by shooting him for the last time in the back of the head. Fivnn died almost instantly; and thus pershed one of the most terrible desperadoes that ever lived in this State. On his body was found \$2,100 in counterfeit money. Flynn had committed a good many crimes.

He had marked his pathway with felony from his youth up, and at last came to an untimely grave by the hand of a man whom he intended to murder. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The public opinion of the community is

so much in favor of Emery, that up to last advices he had not been arrested, and most probably never will be. THE lawyer who stuck up on his office door, "Gone to dinner; back in ten min-utes," might as well have added, "I am killing my-elf by bolting my food, and then trying to digest it over my papers; at forty-five I shall probably be either a broken down invalid or a lunatic; but, in the meantime, I am very much at your service." There is also a ghastly humor about the other stery of the host in a New England city who asked his guest, at a midday dinner, if he would mind eating his pie in the street as

A GENTLEMANLY young middy, wishing to have the maintop light put out, hailed, "Maintop there!" "Sir?" Extinguish "Maintop there!" "Sir?" Extinguish that nocturnal luminary, confound you!" "Sir!" came again from the puzzled topman. "Here-let me," said the boatwain, elbowing the mid-shipman on one sida:— "Maintop there!" "Sir?" "Dowse the gim!" "Ay, ay, sir," was the cheerful response. response.

Tun tollowing is the answer to a letter Tile following is the answer to a letter sent to one of those advertising swindlers of New York, offering, for a fractional currency, to send a "certain and quick mode of getting rich".

It is the power that executes the will of the people, expressed under certain conditions, through its representatives.—

If the elective agent of that power willfully

The Executive Power.

(From Harpers' Weekly.) In a free constitutional system of govern ment the executive branch becomes most prominent during a war. The frequent necessity of summary measures, which the customs it to the contemplation of the arbitrary use of extraordinary power. And if, as with us during the late war, the exercise of that power is in the hands of a magistrate entirely beloved and trusted, its essential and normal peril becomes obscured

to the public eye.
To our fathers who made the Constitution, however, there was no such obscurity. They had emerged from an exhausting war, with a Government in which the executive power had absorbed so much more than its rightful share, even in a monarchical system, that its success in America would have been constitutional ruin in England. When they framed our government, therefore, they defined the power of the Executive as exactly as it could be done. Thus the President was made Commander in Chief of the army and navy when in actual service; but Congress alone was to declare war and raise and support armies. He was to veto any law which seemed to him objectionable; but a two thirds vote of Congress was, upon due consideration, to overpower his veto.-He was to make treaties, but only with the consent of two thirds of the Senators present, and to appaint envoys and judges, but only with the approval of the Senate. In the intention of the fathers, and because of their faith in a popular system, the motive power of the Government was to reside in Congress, which was the immediate repre-

sentative of the people.

It was in obedience to this system and in full sympathy with the spirit from which it sprang that Mr. Lincoln, whom circum stances compelled to assert the executive power to its utmost legitimate extent, constantly appealed to Congress to justify his acts. During the war he did not hesitate to state "to whom it might concern" terms upon which, as Commander-in-Chief. he was ready to cease operations in the field; but he was careful to say that the question of reorganization must be finally determined by Congress. While the war was still raging he said that he was willing to recognize in any rebel State a Govern-ment established and maintained by a tenth of the number of voters before the war; but he conceded that the admission to Congress of a State so constituted was a ques tion for Congress alone to decide.

the work was to be concluded only by the consent of Congress. He did his part as his sense of duty and his view of public necesering in what way most wisely todo its part which officially completes the work. it is just at this point that those who are atterly malignant at the overthrow of the late revolutionary movement which sought the destruction of the Government advise the President to lead a new revolution for the same purpose. Those who, in 1861, called upon "all conservative people" to withstand the "abolition frenzy" ham Lincoln in undertaking "to coerce Sovereign States," now entreat the same people to call upon the Executive power to

eige the Government. This is a curious illustration of the fact system of brute force and blood and crime. derness, and we confidently hope, in to day's have neither the least conception of a popor to morrow's number, to be able to advise ular government, nor the least faith in any our readers that the Copperheads in Chicago methods but those of the sword. Congress notwithstanding the unmeasured attack passes a law to protect the equal rights of all citiz as of every color in the United States; and Garret Davis, bred in the politics of slavery, thereupon declares - not that he will try to influence public opinion to procure a repeal of the inw but that he The Indianapolis Journal gives an ac- will devote the feeble remnant of his life to overthrowing the Government. Saulsbury of Delaware, another graduate of the same kill six of the citizens of Medora, Ind. The last constituents will resist the law to the last. The New York Daily News, which rejoiced at every bloody victory of rebels over loyal citizens, exhorts the President to shed the blood of loyal representatives. -The New York World, whose sympathy with the rebellion was masked but not concealed, whose Presidential platform declared the war a failure, and whose fieres vituoer ation of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in their fidelity to the Union is historical, beg-President Johnson to disregard his outh; but the Chicago Times, the deady foe of the Union and of equal rights,

rges him to sweep Congress out like chaff. These men and papers have no more idea a Constitutional Government than New Zealanders. Like Preston Brooks, a politician of their school, if they do not like an argument they are for knocking the advacate upon the head. If they do not like the laws, they are for instant revolution.— It the President differs with Congress, he is to turn it out of doors; and if a Con-President whom they did not like, they would urge Congress to hang him without delay. This was precisely the course of the late rebels. They were displeased with the result of an election, and they immediately rose in arms; but it is natural that those who either trankly or sneakingly defended

them should invite a repetition of rebellion. But the exquisitely humorous aspect of the matter is, that those who urge revolu-tion as a remedy for legislation which they do not like, folemnly call themselves. Con-servatives. Large property holders, with people of regular industry and employment. and of small means will, of course, see and appreciate the advantages of such Conservatism. They have been evident in Mexico for the last forty years. They have been revealed in the condition of our own country during the last five years. They would be illustrated in England if, upon the passage of the pending Reform Bill, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli could persuade the Queen to order the army to turn Parstatement the Conservative policy, as repre-sented by the authorities we have usmed, is the deliberate destruction of our Govern-

ment by the absorption of the whole system

in the executive branch.

Now if any difference of opinion exists between the executive and legislative authorities the Constitution provides a lawful and peaceful remedy. In case of extremity, as of the veto, the President is to yield, and the will of Congress prevails. The reason of this is plain. The executive power is vested in a single person, whom ambition or facaticism might tempt to overthrow the liberties of the people. But Congress is the people by their immediate representetives, and it is not supposable that they would conspire against themselves. To say that Congress, without the representation of the late rebel States, is not the people, is simply to say that we have a lawful government for five years past. The nature of the executive power in our system is indicated by its

people, and of a constitutional system as they did before the war.

THE great organ, built in Boston for Beecher's church in Brooklyn, is just completed, and will goon be erected in the church. It is the largest organ ever made in this country. The case is of black wal-nut, with pipes of burnished metal, the Tuba pipes—aurmounted by bells, like those Tuba pipes—aurmounted by bells, like those of large trumpets—grouped together, projecting from the top on either side, with novel and pleasing effect. The organ has four manuals, 3,403 pipes, and 65 stops, of which the great organ has 15, the swell 15, the choir 9 and the sole 6. There are 7 pedal and 13 mechanical stops, besides 8 combination pedals, and a "crascendo movement," like the great, Boston organ's, by which all the stops may be gradually opened or closed, a dial indicating the exact number in use. Four wrops, new in an American organ, have been introduced, viz.: the Euphone in the swell, Tuba Mirabilis the Euphone in the swell, Tuba Mirabilis and Vox Angelica in the solo, and Violone in the pedal. The organ has a 32 foot C, and the manuals extend to A in alt.

It has been known for some years that here were gold washings in Brown County, Ind., but no persevering attempts were made to develop their resources. Recently, however, more attention has been paid to

however, more attention has been paid to the subject. The Indianopolis Journal says: We have seen and examined some gold from Brown County, and it is as near the pure metal, and is found in as large quanti-ties, as in California. Old miners say that in Brown County it will pay equally as well, if not better, than the mines of the golden El-Dorado; and it only remains for some ad venturous persons to set the tide flowing by embarking a little capital and trying the question thoroughly.

A Rule which Worked Both

Ways. A widow lady of Danville, Kentucky, took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when he arrived at the age of 18 she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together as happy as any other people. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. Last fall the old lady died, being 96 years of age, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being 68 years old and she 18.

Cases of Cholera occur in New York every year. In 1850 there were 57 deaths from it; while of cholera morbus there were 241; and in the following year 3 deaths from cholera proper were reported, with 102 cases of cholera morbus. In 1852 there were 374 deaths from cholers. This mortality was greater than it has since been, except in 1854. which is usually classed among the cholera years. In the past ten years the average number of deaths from A static cholera has been 9 or 10 2 and the deaths from cholera morbus binds awaresed probably 75.

STATE NEWS.

THE Zanesville Courier says that about 750 persons have joined the various churches in that city during the past winter. In some of the churches the accessions to the membership have been more numurous than in others; but while this is true the per centage of gains in all the churches is much more nearly equal than appears from a mere statement of the number of accessions. The Methodists head the list with 505 Baptist church comes next with 120; the Presbyterians received 102 and the Epis-

THE Zanesville Signal states that in Muskingum County more than two millions of callons of stone-ware are annually made. nding a market in most of the Western and uthern States.

THE Dayton Journal records the death and peculiar funeral excemonies of the wife of Owen Starriev, one of the leading men of the gypsies in that County.

THE Sandusky Register says the fish gives employment to not less than five hunschool, more or less soberly announces that dred men, all of whom receive good wages his constituents will resist the law to the last. The New York Daily News, which last. The New York Daily News, which that place, and there is not the least doubt manifested by those connected with the trade but that the amount of receipts will be doubled within the next few days.

WE learn by the Napoleon North-West that a new paper to be called the Gazette, is soon to be established at Antwerp. Paulding County. Ohio. The paper will be radical in politics, and intended as an opposition organ to the Raulding Press, which is a Johnson paper.

JAMES A. TRIMBLE. brother of Ex-Gov ernor Trimble, died at his residence in Hills-boro on the 14th inst. He was seventy-sight years of age, one of the pioneers of the country, and a soldier of the war of 1812

Quite an extensive fire occurred in Woos ter on the night of the 12th inst. destroying the large three story brick building on the northeast corner of the Public Square.

THE Western Reserve Chronisle says the Warren market has been running over with the supply of maple molasses the past week. The ten days previous had been excellent sap weather. The price of molasses rapidly

declined 25 per cent.
THE McConnelsville Herald gives the nar THE McConnelsville Herald gives the naticulars of a most brutal murder near Rexbury, in Morgan County. John Stanhope. formerly Drum-Major of the 77th Chio, and Julius Kincaid. of the same Regiment, murdered so old man named Alam Sheets. 70 years of age, and then fired his house to conceal the deed. The neighbors discovered the horrible fact, and the two accused murderers are now in jail at McConnellsville.

Tag Wellsville Union learns that Hon. S. W. Clark, of Liverpool Township, that County, will be a candidate for Congress from that District. Capt. John F. Oliver, late Provost Marshal, and Gen. J. W. Rielly, of Wellsville, are also annoucced as

DR. LINCOLN GOODALE, of Columbus, troleum of great purity, and in large quantum is believed to be the only survivor of the omigrants who landed at Marietta in and Nacogdoches Counties. Eastern Texas. 1788, was unable to be present at the recent 1788, was unable to be present at the recent pioneer celebration at that place. He has, however, written a letter to the Chairman who presided out that occasion, in which he says that he was born at Brookfield, Mass., July 25, 1782; came to Marietta with his parents in August, 1788; served as a Surgeon in the war 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit. He believes he has lived longer in Ohio than any other living person, but unless Berbara Heckewelder, who was born in the State in 1781, is dead, she can claim that honor.

From partial returns it is estimated that

FROM partial returns it is estimated that he population of Columbus is now over

30.000. THE President has removed R. M. Taylor, Esq., from the position of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Ohio, and appointed Gen. Samuel F. Cary in his place.

THERE now remain only two regiments from Ohio in the service—the 25th, now on duty in South Carolina, and the 11th Cavalry, stationed in the West.

Two Columbus gentlemen, who have just returned from a visit to the Blue Rock oil region, in Muskingum County, confirm the previous reports in regard to its productive character. Forty five new wells are heisg bored, with flattering indications of of success.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Two men, suspected of robbery, were re-cently taken at night from their beds at Milan, Mo., and hung. Subsequent events proved them to be innocent.

Also, a good assertment of QUEENSWARE, VELLOW WARE, and GROCERIES in THE Mobile (Als.) papers report the arrival at that city, of a vessel made entirely of cork, which is lying at one of the whatves.

Tue Postoffice Department is having printed a postage stamp of the denomina-tion of fifteen cents, which will soon be ready for issue. A stamp of this price, it was found was greatly needed for the payment of postage on quarter ounce letters for France. On the face of the stamp is a finely executed portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

THERE are now less than two handred soldiers in Virginia, outside of Fortress Monroe, and next to none in Washington. ALL officers in the Department of Alabama on duty as special commissioners to administer the oath of amnesty, have been relieved, and ordered to return to their re-

spective commands. According to the Cork Examiner upwards of five thousand persons are awaiting shipment to the United States from Ireland. I wo thirds of them belong to the middle and farming class.

A QUARTER of an acre of "land" has been made in Chicago within a short time by emptying cart loads of ashes into the lake. It is said to be worth \$20,000. RECENT returns received at the General

Land Office from Booneville, Mo., show the extraordinary disposal, during the month of March last, of 88,496 acres of the public domain at one branch office of that State.

SIXTY miles of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha are finished. The grading has been done five hundred miles farrher, to the foot of the mountains, and it is thought the iron will be laid down thirty miles further by June, and to Fort Kearney, one hundred and ninety miles, by January.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Vallandigham who is now in Washington, has stated that if the President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office be could not retain the adherence of a single Democrathree weeks longer.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred at Aspinwal on the 30th ult. There was a fearful ex-plosion on board the steamship European. destraying the ship and four hundred feet of her wharf. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be from nitro-glycerine on board About fifty persons killed—among them the captain and officers of the ship.

JIM LANE has succeeded in getting his son in law appointed sutler at Fort Union. on the Plains. Thus far, this is the only reward he has received for his conduct in the Senate on the Civil Rights bill.

THERE was a heavy thunder shower a Memphis Thursday night, which did much damage, unrooting houses, blowing down chimneys, &c.

GOLD closed in New York, Saturday evening, at 1261. News from San Francisco to the 21st

represents the Indians are becoming again very troublesome near Carson City. COL COOPER, Congressman elect from Tennessee has been appointed acting private secretary for the Pre-ident.

THE Legislature of New York has passed bill, prohibiting the issue of free passe upon railroads. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN has permanently

left his country for his country's good, and, as his friends say, for his own. It is asserted that his prospects as a lawyer in London are flattering. THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has

decided that a revenue stamp is no part of a note, nor does it affect its validity unless fraudulently omitted. Reports continue to reach us of gre destitution in Alabama. Many have died

THE case tried recently under the Civil Rights act at Lafayette, Ind., and appealed to a higher Court, has again been decided in

the cholers is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate, thirty three new cases having occurred. The hospital ship at quarantine is capable of holding only seventy-five persons, and there are sixty-seven

GEN. LEWIS CASS was born on the 9th of October, 1792, and is, consequently, in his eighty fourth year. He has been suffering for some time from an incurable disease of the bladder, which is not immediately dangerous, and he has been improving of late. His condition is such as to require privacy and the constant attendance of physicians and nurses.

Two HUNDRED house's were erected in the town of Salein, Oregon, during the year

A NEW Radical German paper has been started in Chicago. LETTERS to the Methodist Conference

now in session in New Orleans, report that Bishop Soule is lying. THE New Orleans Picavune says that pe-

BISHOP SOULE, of the M. E. Church South, has sent a communication to the General Conference, now in session at New Orleans, in which he desires the name of the church to be changed from "Methodist Episcopal Church South" to "Wesleyan Episcopal Methodist Churc's"

The Pension Office is now able to issue pension papers faster than the applications come in. This is the first time they have not been accumulating for several years. "SCRATCH GRAVEL," the criminal in the

Charlestown (Mass.) State prison, who was suspected of being the murderer of the Joyce children, in Roxbury, Mass., a year age, proves to be innocent, an alibi having been made out for him.

THE official count of the Connecticut elec-tion has been made. Hawley (Union) for Governor received 43,974 votes, and English (Democrat.) 43,433. There were only ten scattering votes. Hawley's majority is 531. On the other tickets the Union majority is about 1,000. On Senators is is 1,040 and on Sheriffs 1,254. Ma. Robert Maro's meate, known as Powhatan, on James river, near Richmond, and where, according to a dubious tradition.

John Smith's life was saved by the fair Pocaboutas, is said to have been seld to Col.

North, of Massachusetts, for \$20,000.

eneral.

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ndenvor is merit's continuance o the same.
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Principal of the Telegraphic Department, and Institute for in Practical and Theoretical Telegraphing, Message Registration, Reports, &c., &c.

L. E. & W. A. Drake

Principals of the Chirographic Department, Instructors in Spence@in Pennsuship—Platis, Practical and Ornaments;—Pen-Brawing, Card Marking, Lettering, etc.

The case tried recently under the Civil Rights act at Lafayette, Ind., and appealed to a higher Court, has again been decided in favor of the plaintiff, in accordance with the provisions of the act.

In Montana Territory the price of butter on the first of last month was from \$1,20 to \$1.80 per pound; flour, \$25 to \$30 per bar rel; hams, 50 to 650 per pound, at gold rates.

The 20th of April, "the day when the Confederate flag was furled." is bauned in Southern papers as an appropriate day for crowning with flowers the graves of the Confederate dead. 'from the Potomac to the Rio Grando." It is proposed to make it an annual observance.

A DISPATCH from New York states that the cholera is increasing on the steamship Vication.

Taition for the Full Course, including Business Penminiship 95
45 Feachers Course in Penmanship

To any with bive doubts concerning where to go for a Business Education, we say—if you study one week with us, and find we have deceived you by false representations, ask for your union fee, and it will bivefunded. For full particulars, send for a Catalogue and Circular. ju25-1y

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.

Horses, Mules and Cattle AGAINST LOSS BY

THEFT or DEATH From Accident, Disease, or Other Cause.

JOSEPH WOODROFFE, St. Claireville, Ohio. Good Canvassers Wanted.

AN ORDINANCE Prescribing the duties of the Health Officer of the Incorporated Village of Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

er its passage.
Passed April 7, 1866.

A. D. RICE, Mayor.
S. P. Duan, Rec. rder.

Stoneware! Stoneware! Real Estate for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

OFFER MY FARM, situated one mile Southeast of Centreville, Belmont County, Ohio, at private farm contains 140 Acres, 100 of which are clearde and 70 m grass, it is well watered, has a good two-story Frame House, 41,22 feet, good stabiling, and all other necessary outbuildings—all nearly new—a young, bearing Orchard of over 100 trees, also a variety of Pears, Cherries and Plama For terms inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, apr12-17 imconfesiperm JAMES GORDON.

House and Lot for Sale.

OFFER FOR SALE a House and Two Lots at Glencoe, Belmout County, Ohio. The house is a ow one-story frame, with two moins sheets underence. Suitable for any perso desiring to casty on any acclassing the sales and the sales are the sales of t

Valuable Town Property

for Sale. THE LARGE BRICK BUILDING on the Southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, in St. Claire-ritie, opposite the Lewis House and National Hos-ter of the Company of the Street Street and occupied by C. & F. Troll and others, is offered for This is the most desirable fluiding and location to own for husiness purposes.
For terms apply soon to mars-tf H. C. WELDAY.

For Sale.

WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE SO ACRES For terms, enquire el GEORGE BROWN, de28 St. Clairsville, Ohio

2,880 Acres of Land in Missouri for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private and the above lands, in 220 acre trues. Price \$10 set acre. - ayments to suit purchasers. This land is timbored Payments to unit purchasers. This land is membered and prairie.

Also, 120 Acres in Adams County, Iowa, ng close to the County Sear—Guiney. Prairie land.

For further information, call on the subscriber, at St. Clairaville, O. [1023-17] THOS: OSUORNE.

A Stock Farm for Sale. WILL SELL on reasonable terms my Farm in Flushing Township, Belmont Co., Ohio, containing

285 Acres.-Nearly 260 Rich

285 Acres.-Nearly 260 Rich

Mostly cleared and in grass a confortable Dwelling
and other buildings a never-failing Spring of soft water
near the houses an Orchard. Timber and snock water.

The Parm may be divided to suit purplisers, it desired. As productive as the Ohio River bottoms, under the same culture

I will sell at \$10 per sere.

For further particulars, impute of the subscriber, og
the National Road 4 mile West of Loysville, Belinos

County, Ohio [0.19-6m*] JOSEPH MEAD.

Notice to Contractors. NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the updersquied, an PIEKERING'S HOTFEL. in ST.
CLAIRSVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 20TR DAY OF
ACHL. 1996, between the boar. of 10 a. m. and 3 r.
a.. of said day, for delivering and breaking LIME
STONE on the line of the National Road, between talls and 30th rates, as numbered West from Wheeling.
The amount to be delivered on the different miles has follower on mile No. 2, 70 rods; omniles 4 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 30 rods each; on miles 15, 16, 12,
15 and 19, 10 rods each; on miles 20, 21, 23, 25, 37, 28
and 30, 20 rods each.
Ridders must state the price per rod of 100 cable feet.
The show to be delivered at such piaces on the different miles as the Resident Engineer may designate, and to be broken to a size not exceeding FOUR OUNCES.
IN WEIGHT, bids for breaking and delivering mass to separate. The right to roject hids is reserved.

Laws Governing the National Road.

Laws Governing the National Road.

Sec. 1-. No percensia I deposit it y wood coal, lumber or other kind of inster all on any part of said road, except by direction of an oldierin charge of said road, nor obtract in any way the diches, turnpike, aide roads, bidges or culverts connected therewith, nor deposit ashes thereon, nor give rise to the acc. mulation thereon of amy kind of ridbish, nor pile wood, on the south side of the road wahts the proper limits thereof, nor on the north side except north of the side ditches and by permis ion of the enginer who may have charge of the road. Any person who shall violate cities of the provisions of the section shall be ideletted pay a penalty of two dollars for every such offense, and the wood, coal, lumber or other material so deposited shall be forfeited to the use of the road; and if any person so depositing any such wood, oal, lumber, or other materials, or giving rise to any such obstructions, shall be notified to remove the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall torfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each the shall to dollars. Sec. 26. When said road passes through any town or village, each and every person owning or occupying a lot with merovements on the same, shall be abilities. a lot with merovements on the same, shall be obliged, if required by the member of the board of public works or carineer having charge of said read, to make, or cause to be made a payed gatter the whole length of said lot, and in the line, and according to the grade of the aciginal said ditch of said read, and to keep the same in good repair, so as at all times to mint to a free passage for the waver. Any reaso fasting or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section, shall defect and may a popular of two shalls for feet and may a popular of two shalls for feet and may be appeared to a register after notice shall have been given by sail member or engineer.

[If Gazette copy. merized

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866. The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Papent DUPLEX ELLIP TIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. The (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

The liptic Pore Refined Six I Swings, ingeniously braided tigoly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, clastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfectand beautiful shape more than twice as loig as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The won erful flexability and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriaress, Raifrond Cars, Caprel Pewa, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or as aim dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Chifdren, Misses and Young Ladies they are seperior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 by double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yars covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rows on every Skirt are a 'so Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when draging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use. ering from westring off the roits when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tupes. All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tupes. and are it hest quality in every past, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable conformable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS BRADLEY & CARY. Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers. BY Chambers and 79 and St Reade Streets. New York

For sale in all first-class stores in this County and throughout the United States and Causala. Havana detaches, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

By Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skiri.

Brushes.

of received a fresh stock of Hair, Tooth, Clo-shoe, White Wash. Seru h and House Brushes, a: Dissolution of Partnership. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Ritts & Pickering is dissolved by mutual

The books are in the lands of W. R. Ritts for estilement, april 3w. 18AAC PICKERING.

SALE of SCHOOL LANDS THE FOLLOWING described land, square in Sec. 22. York Township, Helmont County, containing 165 1-2 ACRES.

more or less, divided into two lors, as follows:
Commoneing where a run passes info the lands of Samuel Groves, thence up said run with the meanderings thereof is william Cordelie line. The Woottract, containing of acres and opercless is uppraised at time dollars per acre.
The East, man, containing 21 acres 1 rood and 12 percless is appraised at seven dollars per acre.
Notice is heartly given that I will offer said described final for sais, at the front door of the Court House, in St. Clairsville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o clock 2. M. Ol.

at not less than the appraised value thereof. One-twelfth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in eleves, annual installments of equal amount, with samual interest thereon.

If desired by the purchaser, the vende amount may be paid at the time of sale, and save the interest on the deferred payments.

B. S. CLARK, Auditor.

MONTH - AGENTS - Anted for HIT EVERELY NEW ASSISTANCE JUST CO. Address O. T. GARLEY, Cly Hulding, Highestory, Name CHIO CLEENERIAS OTH